

side of the road---& in which the Indians were & fired on Van Horn's party killing one, when they wheeled and retreated a few hundred yards on plain open ground, where they formed & advanced--- when the Indians started to cross a narrow foot-bridge over the creek--- & Van Horn's party fired off pistols, & one shot took effect, killing Logan.

He was about 27 years old, & lived with the Shawnees at Brownstown his wife a Wyandott.

Death of Capt. John Logan. Thinks he lost his second wife, and was with an Indian party visiting the commanding officer at Detroit. Had an interview, & about to leave to return--- the officer presented him with a small keg of rum: Returning south with it crossed the river Huron, three miles south of Brownstown, scarcely two miles above its mouth--- & about a mile farther south is a stream called Mouyea(?) Creek, a noted camping place--- there camped for the night, & had a general carousal, & Logan became exasperated with one of his party, & commenced chasing him with some weapon, when the fellow in self- defence turned and killed Logan. The next morning, one of the party returned to Brownstown, 4 miles off, & gave information of what had happened: A number of leading Wyandotts went out --- brought in the body to Brownstown & there buried it --- the last of Logan. His party, now sobered, acted as mourners. One of the Wyandott participants related this to informant. Can't say particularly as to the place where Logan was buried.

RHOU-ION-ESS, Gov. Walker believes was no descendant of Half King, or brother of Scoutush: Rhou-ion-ess & Scoutush bot belonged to the same clan, the big turtle.

STI- YEH- TAAK, or Bark Carrier, commonly called Round Head from the roundness of his cranium --- of his cranium--- of the porcupine clan--- born in Canada near Malden: He took an active part in very early life, on forays against the whites --- opposing Harmer, St. Clair, & Wayne.

Always a British Indian, as was his brother Sou-reh-hoo-wah, commonly called Split Log, which was his boyhood name. After Wayne's treaty Round Head settled in a town in or near Logan Co. Ohio, called Round Head's town, & hunted many years in that region. D'g the war of 1812 took part in the Raisin, ? , Ft. Meigs, Fort Stephenson, Thames, & always borne himself with distinguished ? A man of integrity, and when a friend a devoted one. He was about medium size, compactly built, of dignified mien and bearing --- one of nature's noblemen. After the battle of Thames, he went down to Grand River, and took up his abode with the Mohawks, with the Canada Wyandotts, & Split Log also; but after peace Round Head and his party returned and settled about Malden --- but he was evidently broken-spirited and disheartened, & died in the summer of 1816. Appeared older than Tecumseh --- some grey perhaps some fifty five; Split Log took part in all the war --- bold, & of stamina, but possessed less genius than Round Head. He out-lived Round Head; died near Malden, not long after about 1825, when last saw him perhaps next younger than Round Head, hence about sixty. When again there in 1830 he was not living.

~~BETWEEN-THE-LOGS~~, chief of the bear clan --- a native of the Sandusky country --- his father a Seneca, his mother a Wyandott. Can't tell of any service in the Wayne's war period: spent much of his early life with his father, & probably mother among the Senecas & spoke their language fluently --- probably on the death of his father, he returned among the Wyandotts. He was with Tarhee on the Thames campaign, though in poor health --- & the Wyandotts took an active part in the action --- losing none of their men, one only wounded in the ankle, Long Feather, who got a pension for it. He resided near Upper Sandusky --- prominent in negotiating the treaties of 1817 & 1818 --- still the main counsellor & business man of Dun-quod, as he had previously been of Tarhee. He be-

came one of the earliest Methodist converts --- a very eloquent exhorter, and very effective, & died in Nov'd 1826, of pulmonary affection. He was always a moral, and very useful man, very amiable, admirable for a mission of difficulty, and fearless.

It is always conceded that the Wyandotts were brave beyond a question. A large number went out in the Mexican war in cavalry and infantry, & greatly distinguished themselves --- & so in the late war in the Northern troops, & were represented on almost every battlefield in the Southwest.

SOU-HOOK-SHEN, or Long House --- was too old to go on the Thames campaign --- of the little turtle or terrapin clan --- his wife of the Snake clan, of the bustling, stirring, stocky woman, the Meg Merrilles of her clan --- made all stand around. He was a great hunter, spending his winters in the woods. Was killed in a drunken spree on the River Huron by some of his own people in 1819, then quite advanced in years.

TE-ZHUA-TAAK, or Jack Brandy a nick name: his English name was Samuel Rankin --- adopted that name in compliment to the Rankins. A native of the Brownstown settlement --- was taken in June 1812, with the rest of the Wyandotts --- & entered the British service, he & others rather forced into it. He captured his old friend Capt. Whitmore, Knaggs, & had the hardest work in the world to save his life --- & with shaking and warding with his rifle, fending off the tomahawk blows of the foot party, they mean while returning --- kept him from being killed and delivered him to the British. He was an immense lover of liquor --- his wife, a very fine woman, left him on account of his bad habits; and he would wander & loaf about --- sometimes in Canada. He came to Kansas, living with a widowed sister, & died in the fall of 1847 --- drinking to the last whenever he could get it, & badly crippled with rheumatism, & went about on crutches for several years.

LUMPY, another of the Brownstown captured Wyandotts, was impressed into the British service & served at the Raisin, & captured Gen. Winchester --- who was on horseback, --- & poor horse, & Lumpy, also mounted, overhauled Winchester, & others came up, & after much wrangling, & threatening, & defending his prisoner --- saved him and delivered him up to Gen. Procter. Lumpy died at Upper Sandusky, a steady farmer, in 1842. Those Brownstown captives, forced into the British service, seemed to do what they could to save and befriend the Americans. Perhaps Brandy and Lumpy went together while they respectively Capt Knaggs and Winchester.

JOHN MALTISE. A brother of Round Head and Split Log --- his wife an Ottawa woman --- he only distinguished by his proboscis --- a ponderous big nose. Always hunting, rambling man --- not much mind. Died at Lewistown.

SUCH-A-HEWAS. No knowledge of him.

Geo. BLUE JACKET, and James, were taken in June 1812, with the Wyandotts. Jim lived with the British; but Geo. did not; an inveterate hatred against Col. Elliott --- was soured by his long two years stay in Canada captivity, staid on Cross Isle. He endeavored to enlist one Wasp, an Ohio Wyandott a fellow prisoner, to join him & go & assassinate Col. Elliott upon whom he charged with being the author of all his troubles: To show you that I am in earnest, see here: he then took a lump of charcoal, ground it under his heel to impalpable powder, & with it blackened his face --- a sign of resolute determination --- & dared Wasp to follow suit --- & they would go out and cut him to pieces. Wasp shrunk from it. Informant saw this scene just before the British and Indians started to meet Winchester at the Raisin. His mother lived with George.

Sam'l SANDERS. He was a Jew --- a boy, convicted of clipping and filing gold, & transported to Virginia and sold. He got into West Virginia ---

went to Kentucky with Boone, & there was captured, (1775) --- & taken to Detroit --- lived with the Wyandotts --- & spoke Shawnee, and had a Shawnee wife. He was adopted into the porcupine tribe. He was a very timid man --- never went on a war party. Always lived and died with the Wyandotts --- among these captured at Brownstown, & readily yielded to his love of money, & engaged as an interpreter for the British. Died near Malden, as Adam Brown represents at the age of years. Left daughter by his Shawnee wife, wife of Adam Brown. He lived his closing years after the death of his wife with Walk-in-the-Water --- very mercenary.

WALK-IN-THE-WATER. Ma-a-re-reh, probably served against Harnar, St. Clair's Defeat, & against Wayne. He said "I recognized Gen. Butler several times during the battle; saw him riding by, I would not kill him; at Fort Harnar I enjoyed his hospitality --- ate at his table --- drank of his wine, & he called me his friend. Could I kill him? Never."

After the Americans repossessed Michigan he got his old place near Maquago, --- his wife died during the war, and a girl he raised kept house for him. He died about 1820. He was one of the Brownstown Wyandott Prisoners. A good man --- strict Catholic.

STOCKWELL lived below Malden --- & it is said he was in the battle of Wyoming. Left ther in 1813.

ED. HAZEL was living when informant left Malden region, --- a renegade like Simon Girty --- w'd go against Kentucky with war parties. See Col. McKinney's Tour of the Lakes. He villifies the mode of the captivity of the Brownstown Wyandott prisoners.

Wyandotte, Kansas, June 29, 1868.

(From Gov. Walker --- 2d Series --- July 6, '68)

ADAM BROWN, Sr. was considerably more than six years old when taken --- but it is certain he could read and write --- wrote respectable letters--- & begged a Bible from a British officer, & when the binding was worn off by long use, he rebound it himself with a spotted fawn skin. Died, as Adam Brown, Jr says, about 1817, and appeared as old as represented, 75. Say he was thirteen or fourteen when captured, it would fix the period 1755 or 1756. Gov. Walker is incredulous as to Split Log being in the Poe fight --- it does not correspond with Mrs. Catharine Walker's narration of it. Yet thinks Split Log was noted as an early partisan leader.

Upon full reflection, Roun Head was War Chief when the war of 1812 broke out --- but taking the British side of the question, Tarhee appointed George Punch temporary War Chief.

Would naturally think Tecumseh was in Raisin battle --- where Elliott was, Tecumseh was not very far off. Has no knowledge of Tecumseh's & Jim Logan's relationship.

As to Walk-in-Water, Gov. Walker is incredulous as to his having taken any voluntary part on the side of the British during 1812-13; might have been forced into it. His conduct at the Council just before the Thames Campaign would go to show the contrary.

In a council in Canada near Malden & prior to Hull's surrender, when asked what part the Wyandotts would take, said: His people had tasted the bitter dregs of war --- that many of their most distinguished Chiefs, and many of their bravest warriors had been slain in Wayne's fight, & the Wyandotts had suffered more there than any other tribe; & thought they had best take no part in the impending conflict. This raised quite a commotion among the other tribes --- the Chippewas particularly insulting Walk-in-the-Water as a Yankee, & using the most opprobrious epithets.

Round Head, always noble and manly, rose and rebuked this ungenerous treatment of Walk-in-the-Water, strongly British as he was, saying: You have heard what our brother Walk-in-the-Water has stated; it is true we did suffer severely at the Fallen Timber, & I don't wonder that our people hesitate in engaging in further warfare. As for you, Maumees and Delawares, I know very well you will fight; but as for you, blustering Chippewas, you are no braves --- were camp-followers at Wayne's fight, you merely stripped and plundered the dead we Wyandotts had killed.

Isadore CHEENE, the Wyandott Chief, always claimed that he sh'd have succeeded Half King. He belonged to the Deer Clan --- & his mother was related to the Half King. He was one of the Wyandott captives --- & took no active part in the war unless a forced one. He continued to reside in Canada, & survived the war several years. He was a civil chief, and of much influence. Don't know of any relationship between him and Anthony Chene. Think's Anthony Chene's mother was a Shawnee --- some of his descendants are among the Shawnees.

DOU-YEU-TEL, of the Big Turtle tribe --- the civil chief of his clan in his day --- not DUN-QUOD, of the Porcupine Clan, & a very different person. Dou-you-tel must have died early. Very likely was the mouthpiece for the Half King, --- & was unquestionably the counsellor of Half King. No meaning to his name.

As Adam Brown says, the cannon were taken from the bastions of Fort Malden to equip the Lake Erie fleet, & were lost when captured by Perry. Proctor Hadn't much to say.

Procter did have a hard set of Indians to control --- the Chippewas &c. But he c'd control the British Indian Agents, Elliott, & others; & they could measurably have controlled the Indians. When the Indians commenced plundering the citizens of Detroit when it was surrendered to him, Brock, a man of force of character, at once put a stop to it.

But Proctor never seemed to try to stop inhumanities. It was Tecumseh, who checked the slaughter just after Dudley's defeat. Perhaps Elliott, too, did something towards quelling it: don't remember.

SIMON GIRTY did try all he could to save Crawford --- so the old Wyandotts always uniformly stated. Don't believe Girty enjoyed seeing Crawford's torture.

Is quite certain Tecumseh did not exceed five feet six inches, (so Brown first stated.)

TARHEE had but one child --- a son --- demented and harmless, who died early.

ABRAHAM KUHN. On the whole, Gov. Walker concluded that Kuhn died earlier than he represented in his statement --- as Adam Brown has no knowledge of him, as he must have had if he had lived so late as 1809. That he and Tarhee and Shoo-to were active in bringing about Wayne's treaty & probably Kuhn died soon after the treaty. That a Pottawattamie Chief violently opposed making such a treaty --- making a furious speech: Shoo-to followed him, & treated him with great personal indignity, snatching his turban from his head: said Shoo-to, throw a child in a cataract, would you expect him to swim successfully up stream? As well may you expect the feeble Indian tribes to contend successfully against the innumerable Americans. The Pottawattamie was silenced.

I asked Gov. Walker why may not Abram Kuhn & Than-Shoo-to be one and the same person? He said he could advance no fact or argument against the suggestion. If he only knew to which clan Kuhn belonged he could better judge. Shoo-to may have been Kuhn's Wyandott name: Gov. Walker says in inquiring of Wyandotts for Kuhn's Indian name, they could not give it. This, in his recent inquiries.

I early summer of 1791, an arrangement was entered into by the North Western Indians --- including the Wyandotts --- to induce the Southern

tribes to join the Northern Indians in the war: That Jos. Brant, & two Wyandotts, Ta-yan-en-dot-teon-traw, or Spliced Arrow, & Tacon-dow-a-no, or Grey Eyes --- the latter a Chief, went on this mission. Their first interview was with the Cherokees, who gave the proposed alliance rather poor encouragement; the Creeks were disinclined to engaging in it; & when in council with the Choctaws, some of the latter stole their horses, & the Choctaw Chiefs not showing a disposition to aid in their recovery, Brant and his fellow ambassadors had to pursue the thieves, overhauled them, killing one, & recovering their horses. But the Choctaw killed proved to have been respectably and influentially connected, & his death caused some excitement --- so much so, that the ambassadors were advised to return home, so they left accomplishing nothing. While among the Creeks the two Wyandotts heard of an aged Indian woman who proved by her language & her assertion to be a Wyandott by descent. Yi-a-ren-dee, the Falling Ladle was her name, a pure Wyandott name of the deer tribe; she was a U-chee, & hence they inferred that the U-chees were a band of Wyandotts who about a hundred years previously, had detached themselves, & went off down the Mississippi --- & suffered much the first winter; when they got around a head of elk, & drove them into a huddle, & broke through the ice on a pond or lake, & thus they killed what they needed. This aged woman was the only one of the U-chees who could give any intelligent account of the lost Wyandott band. Thus Grey Eyes related this mission to Mrs. Catharine Walker. He died immediately after the close of the war, in 1818. The Spliced Arrow died long before Grey Eyes.

If there are documents showing beyond a doubt that Brant in the fall of 1791 was at home, then this mission must have taken place in one of the subsequent years, while a combination of all the tribes was still sought; possibly in 1794, & returned in time to hear of Wayne's fight as they reached the mouth of the Wabash.

Gov. Walker says he published the preceding mission in Cist's Adventures, with other statements, about 1845.

THE WYANDOTT CLAIMS. --- There were ten of them. The deer tribe or clan taking precedence --- the bear; the snake; the hawk; --- this constitutes the first division: the porcupine, the big turtle, the water turtle, & the dry land terrapin, the beaver, the wolf, making the second division. They have a tradition that they were once so numerous that they could not be enumerated; this before their war with the Five Nations. They have a tradition that they originally came from the North --- & Mrs. Walker thinks from somewhere in the Hudson's Bay region --- & they said that when they lived there the climate was not so cold as when they lived in Michigan and northern Ohio. No tradition whatever of the Wyandotts being being in Pennsylvania or at the Guyandotte river. Some fight by some war parties of Wyandotts with the Iroquoise may have occurred at Guyandotte river.

WYANDOTT AND DELAWARE RELATIONSHIP. At a certain remote period the King of the Wyandotts had an unmarried sister, who had a bastard child; this the King ordered to be taken from her and brought up by a nurse who was ordered to allow no word of any language to be uttered in its presence or hearing. With care, it grew a thrifty child. The nurse rigidly followed the orders to the letter. After the child grew to an age large enough to run about she began to utter incomprehensible words: the king would come and listen to its little chattering --- words belonging to no known tribe. Finally when about grown the nurse was bid by the king to let the little girl go home to her mother. She maintained her own peculiar language, though hearing the Wyandott all around with an astonishing tenacity --- & no one understanding not a single word of it. She at length married a Wyandott; and raised a large family, & learned them only her own peculiar language --- rebuking them if they used

a single Wyandott word. From these sprang the Delaware nation --- or really Leni-le-na-pe, or original people. Hence the Wyandotts are called Uncle by the Delawares, & the Delawares their nephews. Gov. Walker had this from his father who early lived with the Delawares, & from the Wyandotts.

SHAWNEE BUTLER. It is said --- traced to Col. Elliott --- that the Shawnee Butler (son of Gen. Rh'd Butler by a Shawnee wife) --- when Gen. Butler was wounded; the Shawnee Butler, exhibited after St. Clair's Defeat, a fine watch to Col. Elliott, & looking at it, Elliott discovered Rh'd Butler's name or initials in the case, & asked where he got it. Shawnee Butler said he killed the officer and took his watch. Elliott knew Gen. Butler in Pennsylvania & as a trader, & told his Shawnee son whom he had killed. It is said that it pressed upon his mind that he took to drink badly--- embittered and unmanned him. Saw him at Greenville treaty of 1814, drinking & carousing. Never saw him afterwards. Don't know when he died. Adam Brown related to Gov. Walker that Simon Girty claimed that he killed Rh'd Butler.

THE EMBASSY OF JUNE, 1813. It was then that the tribes of the North West learned for the first time, that the U. S. had changed its Indian policy --- that it now was going to engage all its Indian friends in the war. This had its effect on the distant tribes --- the Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Menominees, Ottawas, &c., began to drop off in their canoes and return to their distant homes, so that Proctor had not half the Indian force at the Thames he had previously had embodied.

Adam Brown says Proctor was tried and cashiered. Maj. Muir belonged to the 44th Regiment. That regiment after the war returned to England. Muir was a good man, & gentleman.

Wm. WALKER (informant) --- Rev. Jos. Badge opened a mission school at Lower Sandusky in 1809 --- & there Wm Walker, & two brothers first went

to school, & continued 2 years. Then moving back to Brownstown in 1811, & the war soon following, schools were out of the question --- & none at Malden.

After being released from captivity in fall of 1813, & the Walker family settling at Upper Sandusky, where Wm. Walker Sr. was Assiat. Ind'n Agent --- where George L. Crookham, one of a Ross County militia company were stationed there to guard gov't stores, gave informant instruction, & snatched some little instruction; until 1821, when he was sent to Bishop Chase, at his literary institution at Worthington Ohio, & remained there sixteen months: English grammar, Elocution, Mathematics into Geometry, Philosophy, composition, history, some Latin & French. But his father's health failing, he had to abandon his plan of a collegiate education --- & after his father's death, was executor & five years in settling the estate. In 1852-3 & Nov'd '54, when he was succeeded by Reeder-- acted as Gov. of Kansas. Was a member of the Leecompton Constitutional Convention.

On return of captured Wyandotts from Canada in fall of 1813 --- found their homes destroyed & dilapidated --- fences gone --- fields run to waste, at Brownstown. Most of them settled on the Huron about twenty miles south of Detroit, within the limits of Wayne County.

CRAWFORD'S BURNING SPOT. He was burned on the East bank of Tymochtee creek, the eight of a mile from the stream on a rise of some ten feet to a level oak grove table land; on a farm since owned by D. C. Hodges, about four miles from the mouth of Tymochtee creek by its meanders, or two miles straight across, from Sandusky river. The spot, which is very nearly naked of grass, is some thirty feet in diameter --- with only here and there a small tuft of wiry grass. Thus it was, from Mr. Walker's earliest acquaintance with the spot till he removed to Kansas.

A heavy post set firmly in the ground, some six or seven feet high

above the surface of the ground --- a notch cut around it near the top forming a knob; & the cord attached to Crawford was fastened to this notch & to slide around it without winding up.

THE BROWNSTOWN WYANDOTTS. Madison urged them and other tribes to remain neutral, but Wyandotts were left unprotected by Hull, & were taken to Canada as prisoners --- & the most of them remained faithful lost their homes, and even proved true to their pledge made in Wayne's treaty. Col. McKinney erroneously states that they went voluntarily to Canada, which is untrue. Those who previously resided in Canada on the Canada river, some 4 miles north of Malden Round Head, Split Log, &c. very naturally took the British side. The Michigan Wyandotts were a fine set of men,--- abt. three or four hundred, old and young --- Walk-in-the-Water, their Chief. A mixture of the clans. Mostly Catholics --- & had stock, agriculture much in advance of the Ohio Wyandotts.

ADAM BROWN. From Adam Brown, son of Adam Brown the Wyandott captive, born in Brownstown in 1796.

Adam Brown, Sr. was captured in Greenbrier country at the age of six years-- his mother was killed at the house, & his father escaped with some others of the family. Raised with the Wyandotts. Died near Malden about 1817, aged 75. (It would seem to me that he was either older when captured--- or not so old as represented when he died: see Wither's Chronicles, p. 72. L.C.D.)

He was a chief --- a sort of aid or assistant of Sah-atar-ratch-e, or Long Bark, Half King, --- the last of the Michigan Wyandott kings --- who died before the war of 1812, say abt. 1805 ---abt. 85 years old, at Brownstown. He married a daughter of a deceased chief --- brother of Te-wah-te. He was along with Col. Elliott at the river Raisin, & was shot through

the body there. Brown was adopted in Half King's clan, the deer.

When a young man he was with a Wyandott party who had taken a prisoner --- & had him in a bark canoe, tied --- & whites waylaid, & shot into it, & wounded Brown through the arm; he jumped out & escaped and the prisoner was tied, the canoe upset, but kept afloat till relieved by the whites --- who called out to right the canoe up, but he was helpless: this somewhere up the Ohio. He often went with war parties against the Pennsylvania and Kentucky frontiers.

THE PORCUPINE FIGHT. Is certain Split Log said he was in this fight. Very young --- of the porcupine tribe: Can't say whether Half King's sons were killed or who they were who were slain.

When Half King died, lived in a cabin by himself --- had no family then. Can't say whether Scutash was his son.

ESTILL'S FIGHT. Is certain Split Log related that he was in this fight, --- one of the leaders of the party. Were two or three leaders so if one was killed or disabled another c'd take his place. He was fond of going to war alone --- very brave --- & had many fights and adventures, sometimes attacking movers coming down the Ohio. Split Log died near Malden about 1826, --- not very aged, perhaps sixty. He was not present at the Thames, neither Round Head --- he & all the Wyandotts, except seven, turned off just before the Thames fight, & avoided the fight, as Harrison had sent word that he did not want to kill them, ---and wished they would leave the British and get out of the way. (Gov. Walker thinks this correct.)

TECUMSEN. Used to see him at Brownstown before the war, --- he was the first Indian to raise the tomahawk. He was chunky --- fat, heavy legs, --- one leg shorter than the other --- & called Broken Thigh: thinks

he was not over five feet & perhaps nine inches --- large, keen eye. Says Logan and Tecumseh were relations --- perhaps cousins. Informant was with the Indians at the River Raisin fight --- under Round Head & Split Leg; is certain Tecumseh was there. After Tippecanoe fight, the Wyandotts sent a belt of wampum to Tecumseh, & wished him & Indians to bury the tomahawk --- that the Americans were as numerous as the musketoes or blackbirds --- Isadore Chene (his father a Frenchman) conveying the wampum belt. But after a four days council, Tecumseh (at Fort Wayne) at first slow, finally professed to begin to see light, & gave in his adhesion to the peaceful proposition of the Wyandotts --- mere temperizing policy on Tecumseh's part.

(Gov. Walker knows nothing of this but would credit its correction.)

Informant was in Dudley's Defeat --- says the whites had too much whisky, in bottles --- & had taken too much of it --- some of them had lost their guns --- & the whisky and its consequences contributed to their defeat. Round Head & Split Leg were along. It was raining during the fight --- in swamp, water a foot deep. Four American Shawnees were taken prisoner --- & Walk-in-the-Water took his ram rod & whipped them, saying "You rascals --- you came to fight the Indians." When Americans were put in the old British fort, & some Chippewas --- anxious to plunder good clothing --- went in & begged to kill the Americans; when Col. Elliott came with his drawn sword and slapped them --- you dam, cowardly fools, all you are fit for is to plunder." Informant saw this, and Indians scattered. Don't remember about Tecumseh coming up.

Tecumseh was dressed in buckskin hunting shirt or coat --- no cape not smoked, but kept exceedingly clean --- buckskin leggings, with colored porcupine quills along the back, & fringed in front, & also on the leggings, from ankles up, & on the strings tying them around below the knee. Wore a silk sash generally --- but not in battle; then painted for a battle,

& in simple every day dress. In the Malden speech saying father, are we going to retreat? Yes, s'd Procter --- we must do so --- no cannon. Procter didn't say much --- only must go, as our cannon went to man the British vessels that Perry took; & had not provisions to sustain a siege.

Don't know about Tecumseh having a presentiment of being killed. Tecumseh was shot in the thigh. When Pash-e-to, a Shawnee warrior or war leader went to carry off Tecumseh on his back, & I said he was too badly wounded to be carried off --- to save himself, & Pash-e-to ran off. Don't know exactly how he died; but General Harrison recognized him --- & Americans skinned him for razor straps. Informant was in the fight, but did not see Tecumseh after he was killed; saw him but once during the fight --- he was firing, & encouraging the Indians to stand their ground.

No knowledge of a nephew of Tecumseh being in the fight, or killed there. Says Col. Johnson shot and killed a Pottawattomie Chief, so the Pottawatomes who saw it & escaped related to informant & others.

Tecumseh's brother the Prophet was cowardly.

Of Logan, the Mingo Chief has no tradition.

Can't tell of Bird's Kentucky campaign.

Tar-hee --- can't tell about his history --- went to war against the Cherokees. Very tall --- very wise in council.

Abm. Kuhn. No knowledge.

Blue Jacket died at Brownstown about three years before the war. Was tall & rawboned.

COL. CRAWFORD. Simon Girty offered the Delawares a thousand dollars for Crawford; would not take it; they said Crawford had killed their men & women. A Wyandott first captured Crawford & Delawares took him into their possession, recognizing him --- saying, "You old rascal, now we got you." Girty tried all he could to save him, but of no avail.

ROUND HEAD & Split Log were in the fight against Crawford, & doubtless Tar-hee & Shoo-to.

Jack BRANDY was uncle of informant --- he was half brother to informant's mother, the same father; he would say to the British, "You got some brandy?" Yes & they called him Jack Brandy. He was in most of the battles, Raisin, Ft. Meigs &c. Jack Brandy, & two or three young Wyandotts, all mounted, saw Winchester & Knaggs retreating over a prairie, & took after them & captured them. Jack and Knaggs were old acquaintances. Some Chippewas came up & wanted to kill Winchester & Knaggs, to get clothes &c. but Brandy prevented it. Jack Brandy --- a great drunkard--- British spoiled him; had so many friends & all treated him. Died near Wyandott Kansas about 1847. He was about fifty --- crippled up with rheumatism. He had 3 children --- one yet living. He was a stout man, very goo natured.

Sam'l SANDERS came to America at ten years old, a native of England. First lived with the Shawnees --- can't tell how he got among them, had a Shawnee wife --- Mrs. Adam Brown is his daughter. He died near Malden; was British Indian interpreter. He died about 1838, was very old, about 70 or 75. Had only one child. He was in River Raisin battle. Is quite certain as to the time of Sander's death, thinks Mr. Walker is mistaken about it.

WALK-IN-THE-WATER. He did fight in the war. Advised his people not to take part in the war; but when they did engage in the war, took part with them. He died Manguago.

TECUMSEH. In an article in the Jan. No. (50) 1826, of the North American Review, written by Gov. Lewis Cass, the following note on p.99, refers to the preparation of his speeches by others, & which I communicated to Gov. Walker, as his mother was authority in part --- as he was then living

at home, in his 15th year, I thought w'd have some recollection of the circumstance --- which will better explain his reply which follows:

Extract: "In the division of labor among the Indians, the composition and delivery of speeches, are not often entrusted to the same person. In all important questions, the Chiefs previously assemble and prepare the speech, which is to be delivered. And here the influence of talent and authority is excited and felt. But the public delivery of the speech is a mere act of memory on the part of the orator. The addresses for which Tecumseh has the credit, were prepared principally by Walk-in-the-Water, the Gray Eyed Man, and Isadore, three Wyandott Chiefs; and the celebrated remonstrance to Proctor, against his evacuation of the country upon the Detroit river, and in which he was told, that he appeared like a dog running off with his tail between his legs, was thus prepared in the house of Mrs. Walker, a respectable half Wyandott woman, upon whose authority we state the fact. Tecumseh was not an able composer of speeches. We understand he was particularly deficient in those powers of the imagination, to which we have been indebted for the boldest flights of Indian eloquence. He was sometimes confused, generally tedious, and circumlocutory."

Wyandott City, Oct. 19, '70.

Dear Sir:---

I rec'd your letter a couple or three days after the receipt of the proceedings of the "Wisconsin" Historical Society; both of which I was truly glad to receive. The latter interest me a great deal, but now turn my attention to the subject matter of your inquiries. In reference to the article in the N.A. Review is, I can say, wit a few unimportant exceptions, substantially true. It should be borne in mind that

Michigan Wyandotts were prisoners at that time. We resided near Malden or Amherstburg. In May 1813, we obtained permission to move over to Gros Isle, (an island on the American side) in order to raise what garden products we could on Wm. Macomb's farm which had been abandoned. Macomb's large dwelling was occupied by Geo. Blue Jacket, (son of the celebrated Blue Jacket of older times) and family, and his sister, Mrs. Sallie Wilson & family. Councils were frequently held at this house, being more retired. My mother frequently visited the Blue Jacket family and especially her esteemed friend, Sallie Wilson. It must have been at one of these councils at the Macomb house and my mother present where the one alluded to was held, as we did not leave the island till Proctor commenced preparations for evacuating the Fort and town late in September. Mother had the advantage of speaking fluently both Wyandott and Shawnee languages. From my recollection of her account of this interview I am under the impression that Round Head was also present. The impression is strengthened by the fact notoriously known then, that the latter was intimate with, and a confident of Tecumseh.

The writer in N. A. Review is misinformed about the comparison used towards Proctor's military conduct, comparing it to a frightened "dog". The expression was simply "an animal."

With regard to Tecumseh's ability and capability of composing and properly arranging an able and effective speech, I know but little only by general information among his contemporaries to the effect that he was deficient in this part of elocution. I can only say that in my boyish fancy I thought, when listening to this speech, he was a fluent and graceful speaker.

One of his advisers, Isadore Chene (Oak) not "Shane" was a son of a Frenchman by a Wyandott woman of the Deer tribe, an eloquent speaker in both Wyandott and Shawnee. I don't think the other two, Walk-in-the-

Water, and the Grey Eyed Man spoke Shawnee; so that Chene and Round Head, if the latter was present, must have been the organ of intercommunication on that occasion. Chene was a Chief of his tribe or clan (Deer). Died in Canada in 1825 or 6, aged about 65.

Of the "Grey Eyed Man" spoken of, I think I stated to you when out here that he ("Grey Eyes" I called him) with Spliced Arrow accompanied Joseph Brant in the summer of '91 on a mission to the Southern Indians. Grey Eyes' father was a Scotchman, named McComb or Maccomb, and the mother a Wyandott woman. I am unable to learn whether he was a prisoner and adopted or an Indian trader. He was the Chief of my tribe (the Big Turtle). He died in Michigan in 1817.

Round Head's history I believe I gave you what I knew of it when you were here. But it now affords me an opportunity of correcting an error to which Mr. John B. Hunt has fallen in regard to Round Head being drunk and riding on horseback in a nude state. You may remember that I expressed my doubts about its truth, as he was not a drinking man. There was another Wyandott called Round Head, sometimes "The Cub", he belonging to the Bear tribe, a very dissipated, reckless and rowdyish character. This must have been the man Hunt alludes to. It could not have been the true Round Head. Such old Wyandotts as I have conversed with fix upon the Cub, Round Head. The Sallie Wilson spoken of above was once the wife of Col. Short who was killed in the scurie upon Fort McPherson in June 1813. He was a Lieut. Col. in the British Army. He went to England on a furlough, and not returning for several years, she married again. They had one son, Thomas Short, now deceased.

Scotchash's father, I have at lengt ascertained, was an ordinary or, common place Wyandott of the porcupine tribe. His mother a Big Turtle.

I spent the summer of '68 in Ohio, and on my return, wrote some Sketches of Olden times in the Valley of the Muskingum; but was, on

the advice of the oculist treating my eyes, compelled to desist: but Dec Volante will resume the subject down to the execution of Col. Crawford. I send for your perusal the three published numbers. Please return them as I may have to refer to them.

I purpose going to Ohio, perhaps to spend the winter, and will occasionally write you. I can't go under six weeks.

Yours very truly,

Wm Walker.

Lyman C. Draper, Esq. Madison, Wis.

Post Scriptum. Personal.

On the 28th day of August '68, my amiable and affectionate wife departed this life. Disease, malignant Flux. I kept house till the following Spring, when I made arrangements for the education of my three grand children, broke up housekeeping, and became a second "Wandering Jew". Last fall after my return from Ohio I went down S. W. to the borders of Arkansas, staid among the tribes of Indians, and the still wilder white people of Arkansas & Missouri. "Home, sweet home" had lost all its sweetness and charms to me. Laboring under great depression of spirits, and endeavoring to throw off a seated melancholy, which was drying up my life. I am living with my nephew & his amiable wife, surrounded by every comfort I could wish for; but I must travel again. I wish to spend the winter with my esteemed step-daughter, Mrs. Clement, in Ohio. My wife's only child. I am under an engagement to deliver a lecture before the Kenton Lyceum on the History of Ohio Indians. Before I return I may visit Kentucky; having some relatives in that state --- and beyond that--- in the dark future.

Please write to me before I leave,

Thine W. W.

It is questionable whether you can decypher my hieroglyphics alamode
Grealey's editorials (Msa)

I hunting up the copies of "Olden times in Muskingum County, or Valley"
some "literary thief" as Hudibras calls them has carried away the first
number.

W. W.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 14th inst. I have just rec'd. On yesterday I mailed
to you the second installment in answer to the remaining enquiries.

O all the misrepresentations in Indian history, (and I have read
and heard many) this, about Schotush's Agency in the murder of Leather-
Lips, out-Herods them all.

Here I must go somewhat into detail. I was intimately acquainted with
S. as I was, and am yet, with every member of my clan or tribe. Knew
his political views --- his religious peculiarities, his peculiar
idiosyncracies --- in short knew all about him.

One of the last men I could ever dream of as affiliating with
Tecumseh, or the Prophet. His opposition to the men and their policy
amounted to extravagance.

S. resided at the time of the murder of L. Lips at Solomon's town,
now in Logan county, Ohio. L. L. at Lower Sandusky, 90 miles apart.
The latter was confidential adviser of Tarhee, & his senior in age.
It was well known to Tecumseh & the Prophet Tarhee was hostile to their
schemes, so much so, if possible, as S. It is believed that the Prophet

had laid a plan for "the taking off" of Tarhee, but failing in that, determined upon removing the next obstacle to their machinations, by following him to his hunting ground. The executioner was Peter Gould, belonged to my tribe. He accompanied Isadore Chene on the embassy to Tecumseh for Gen. Hull; but he was no chief. Our tribe had better material than he. Gould was influenced by his Uncle To wa reh. He and Round Head were the only prominent Wyandotts that espoused that Cause. Round Head had nothing to do with the murder. Leather Lips was his kinsman. Round Head was too much of a man for that, and would have prevented had he not lived too remote to know what was transpiring. He then lived on the head waters of the Sciota known now as Round Headtown, Hardin County, Ohio.

You remember my relating to you an embassy of Wyandotts sent by Gen. Harrison to Canada to induce the Indians to withdraw from the British service, headed by Between the Legs? Schotush was a volunteer in that perilous expedition. He was willing, nay, anxious to face Tecumseh and the Prophet.

At that Council Between the Legs was the Spokesman, that fiery Old Tartar, Long House did once speak as you will remember. Schotush kept quiet, "nursing his wrath to keep it warm". By the way did you ever see the likeness of Rev. Laurence Sterne, author of *Tristan Shandy* & the "Sentimental Journey". If you have then you have seen Schotush.

Schotush's father seems thus far to be untracable. There is one woman, Jack Brandy's daughter, Mrs. White, I have not consulted & must postpone the subject till I can see her. She is the oldest Wy't woman now living. I may have his paternity settled by her, as she is strictly reliable, & a woman of fine sense, tho' quite advanced in years, being only 20 years younger than her father.

ROUND HEAD'S personelle. I remember seeing him and my father standing

together in close conversation. I noticed that R. H. was considerably taller. Now, my father was 5-6in. I, therefore, put him down at 6ft. Strait as an arrow. A real bullet-head & finely formed forehead, rather small eyes, dark & keen, did not have high cheek bones, but just enough to preserve a proper symmetry of the face. Broad across the chest. Shaved head, except the scalp-lock on which, on state occasions, he wore the Eagle feather. His costume of the real Indian style, neat and clean. He was, previous to his defection the war chief of the nation, but forfeited his chieftainship by joining Tecumseh to the great regret of his friends. When President Madison changed his policy of neutrality by receiving loyal Indians into the U.S. service, and the Wy's promptly volunteering, Tarhee filled R.H.'s place by appointing George Punch War Chief pro-tem, and commanded the Wy't forces in Gen. Harrison's campaign, the Tarhee accompanied the expedition. The position properly belonged to the porcupine tribe; but Tarhee having more confidence in Punch's courage and prudence ignored the right of his own tribe by conferring the honor upon a man belonging to the Snake tribe. I should have stated in the proper place that R.H. had no children except an illegitimate son, known by the sobriquet Cub.

I has been said by physiologists that illegitimate children are, as a general thing, smarter, brighter than legitimates; but in this instance of Cub, it failed. To compare him with his father would be comparing Hyperion to a Satyr.

I have received your pamphlet & have laid it aside for a thorough perusal.

After having an interview with Mrs. White, I will write you the result of my researches.

Thine truly

W.W.

Dec. 19 '70.

Monday, one day "arter Christmas"--1870.

Dear Sir:

I have just time to inform you that Peter D. Clarke is now in the Cherokee nation having an interest in that domain thro' his wife having leased out his property in Canada.

His P. O. is "Chetope, Cherokee County, Kansas". I think it highly probable he has copies with him. The book came safely to hand. I will write you again before leaving for Ohio, & then give you my temporary local habitation where I will be happy to hear from you. Will, Dec 24th
Volante, respond.

Thine truly

W. W.

Wyandott City Jan 24 '71.

Dear Sir: You may suppose that I am rustivating in Ohio. Alas! Here yet. My nephew has some difficulty with a R. R. Company, being engaged with them, and unable as yet to effect a settlement with them, this delay's our journey.

Now for the Scotush mystery: I have utterly failed in my inquiries into his progenators. One fact I have ascertained which settles one point involved in this question viz: The last Sachem or Half King died a Bachelor; "no lineal son succeeding," nephew. Scotush in calling Half King his father intended it only as complimentary, a very common custom. The only fact that I can gather is that his father was a member of the Porcupine tribe, can't learn his name. I conclude he could not have been a man of much distinction.

Mrs. White being a Michigan Wyandott knows but little about the Old Ohio Wyandotts. I now give the search up in despair. Adam Brown died last week, aged 76. I am now the oldest Wy't male living, and hold what,

in English parlance, might be called unhonorary Chieftainship in my tribe or clan.

My nephew has just called in and says he will be ready for our journey about the second week in Feb.

Did you succeed in getting Clarke's book?

Yours truly

W. W.

(Feb. 3d. 1871.)

Dear Sir:

Expecting to leave for Ohio in two or three weeks, now give you my Post Office. "Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio."

Some miles south rest the remains of Simon Kenton. This old Pioneer had acquired a large amount of valuable lands in Kentucky; but for some unexplained cause had assumed the surname of Simon Butler and held the held the lands under this misnomer. Litigation followed and resulted in a total loss. Died poor.

Can you find time to examine Heckawelder's Narrative for items of the life and character of White Eyes? From information he was a good man, opposed the war. This brought him under censure of Captain Pipe and all the Delawares that were drawn into the war current.

Yours truly

W. W.

Kento Ohio March 25, '71.

Dear Sir:

Your favor directed to this place I have just received.

Your extract of H.'s work regarding Chief White Eyes, I rec'd sometime before leaving home. For these, be assured, I am truly thankful. They form about a complete history of his life.

I have barely time to scribble off a few lines, as my brother in law, with whom I am now staying is going to town by whom I will sent this to the P. O. After sending this to apprise you of my whereabouts, I will set about rewriting the leading contents of the "lost letter," & hope it may reach you before your departure.

I expect to remain in this state till about the time you expect to return. Shall ramble about some, but make this point my Head quarters. Whatever you may favor me with address at this point. May a kind protecting providence attend you in your wanderings & enjoy a pleasant jaunt.

Thine truly W. W.

Kenton Ohio March 27, '71.

Dear Sir:

I will endeavor to give you, as near as I can, the contents of the lost letter. In an interview I had with John D. Brown, a very intelligent Wy't aged 60, upon the question of Scotush's paternity, said it was generally understood that S. was, in the Indian sense of the term, illegitimate, & that his reputed father was a member of the Porcupine tribe, & not a man of much notoriety: "then" added Mr. Brown, "this view of the case is strengthened by Isadore Chene, 'the heir apparent' who stated that the Half King died childless or a batchelor --- he did not know which". I think Isadore's statement can be relied on, as he was intimately acquainted in his younger days with H. King.

With regard to what was said by S. when addressing the Secy of War,

Gen. Knox, calling the Half King his father, is easily accounted for, from the fact that it is a custom among not only Wyandotts, but other tribes, that in speaking of any one belonging to the same nation to claim some relationship before naming the individual: as "my brother D." my Uncle Gd." "my father L." when there is really no tie of consanguinity. I did not seek an interview with Mrs. White, being reminded by Mr. Brown that she did not come to Ohio until a short time previous to Scotush's death. Never resided in Ohio till then; therefore, could know but little on the subject. Here we must rest, --- I can go no further. I think you stated in your letter to which the lost one was an answer that, you read in some book, magazine, or paper stating S. was strongly attached to Tecumseh's party & Cause before the war of 1812; & was accessory to the murder of the Chief Leather Lips. If I am right then I must say that of all th misstatements in Indian history that I have read this takes the foremost rank. I do not know a Wy't who surpassed him in open hostility to Tecumseh and his policy --- even surpassed Tarhee or Crane the Sachem. Had he any sympathy with the former and his war policy he would have accompanied Round Head to Canada as they lived near each other in what is now known as Logan County in this state. The taking off of Leather Lips, was planned at Lower Sandusky, a distance from Logan County of 90 miles, and the murder was committed on the Sciota in Franklin County, about 50 miles from Logan. There were four Wyandotts engaged in this tragedy. Peter Gould, a Michigan Wyandott was the Executioner. I am unable to give the names of the other three. Scotush knew nothing about it until some time after the deed was done. Leather Lips was one of Tarhee's confidential advisers & belonged to the same tribe (Porcupine,) & equally opposed to Tecumseh's measures & it was deemed important to "dispose" of him, & it is a wonder that no attempt was made to dispose of Scotush. You may remember a statement to you when at my

house, of Gen. Harrison applying to Tarhee in June, 1813, for a trusty deputation of Wy't to visit Canada and persuade the N. W. Indians to withdraw from the British service, return to their homes, & remain neutral. I made up this embassy, Scutush presented himself to Tarhee & asked to be included in the number. Tarhee, having full confidence in him accepted his offer as a volunteer. He was willing to face Tecumseh, surrounded tho' he might be with his savage myrmidons. At this great Council, British officers and Indian agents attending, Between-the-Logs was the responsible speaker. S. sat listening deeply interested, and like Tam O'Shanter's wife "Kate", "nursing his wrath to keep it warm." No one of the deputation had occasion to speak except that fiery old Tartar, Long House, who replied to some taunting remarks of Col. Elliott. No sir, great injustice has been done to the character of poor old Scutush.

I looking over a book belonging to my sister, Mrs. Garrett, Entitled "A History of Ohio" by whom I can not remember, I read a paragraph stating that a Mr. Whittlesey, in an address in Cleveland upon Pontiac's war stated that in this war, besides Ottawas, Pottawatomies and chippewas, there were Wy'ts, Delawares, Miamis, Shawnees &c., and were engaged in the siege of Fort St. Joseph at Detroit 1763. Now, I am somewhat chary about questioning the statements of wellinformed men, unless I have good and substantial reasons for doing so. I am strongly inclined to believe that Mr. Whittlesey was in error in the above quoted statement. The base on which I rest my doubts I will state briefly. During the siege, say the old Wy'ts of the last century, Pontiac becoming somewhat discouraged, determined to secure the co-operation of the Wy'ts who then resided on the Canada side of the Straits, applied to a Frenchman named St. Martin, who kept a Ferry, & spoke Wy't & Ottawa to act in the double capacity of Ferryman and Interpreter in an interview with the old Wy't Sachem and his Council. The interview took place. Pontiac stated his business at

some length. After some deliberation the Sachem gave his answer, rehearsing what the Father Jesuit Potier, the Missionary, told them about their great father, the French King making a treaty with his old enemy the English, three years ago, (1760) and surrendered to the latter all the N. W. territory. And we must submit to English neighborhood &c. Pontiac retired, regarding the Sachem's talk as better calculated to silence them to satisfy. Sometime after this interview another one was had, St. Martin in company. In this interview a warm debate occur'd; the Sachem pointing out, and dilating upon the folly and rashness of attempting to expel the English & restore French supremacy. At the close of the Council Pontiac threw out, sotto voce a menace, that he might turn his forces in a different direction and upon a different foe. The Sachem asking, if he meant him, & his people? Pontiac hesitated: "If so, then I will call in my nephews, th Delawares, my younger brothers, the Miamis & Shawnees to my aid, and we will give you more active and dangerous employment than battering and watching that fort." Why should the Sachem talk thus? and, in short, why should these negotiations take place if these tribes were acting as allies to Pontiac? Saint Martin reported these councils to Major Gladwin. Father Potier is another witness (corroborative).

Now, I have no doubt that some disobedient and restless young men of these neutral tribes were with Pontiac either as spectators or active partizans; and this is all that can sustain Mr. Whittlesey.

This is substantially what the "lost letter" contained. Should this letter reach you before you leave home drop me a line.

Very truly,

W. W.

Father Picolet says in his diary that the few Wy'ts that were with Pontiac were headed by a subordinate Chief of refractory & headstrong disposition,

"Yau-ky-yo," or War Club. I judge by the name he wasa Porcupine.

But Father Picolet does not speak of any Delawares or Shawnees, or Miamis in that war.

Lyman C. Draper Esq.

Madison, Wis.

My Dear Sir:

I have this moment laid my hands upon the missing No. and hasten to forward to you. The compositor and proof sheet reader while engaged upon my article, somewhat "How come your eye out." It is miserably botched.

Thy friend,

Nov. 1. '70.

W. W.

Wyandott Nov. 17, '70.

Dear Sir: I cannot tell how I made the mistake in the number of the paper I sent you. All be it, the 3d number you shall have, and will go by this mail. I have been sick, and am only now able to get about. This will account for the delay in answering your series of questions. Being now a "promising convalescent" will set about the task with energy. That Brant foggy question I foresee will perplex me. I will have but little difficulty with the rest.

Thine truly

L. C. D.

W. W.

MEMORANDUM.

A little reflection would have satisfied me that my informant a Canadian Wyandott, was in error in putting Walk-in-th-Water's death in the year 1820. In January 1817 I left Michigan and returned to Ohio. He was alive then as I saw him at his house eight miles south of Detroit. I heard of his death but cannot now remember the year. In 1817 he must have died as he certainly would have attended the treaty of Maumee Rapids, a treaty in which he was deeply interested. His age about 65, not exceeding that I am certain. Hau-ro-mee was a full-blooded Cherokee, taken prisoner by the Wyandotts when quite small, was adopted into the Wolf Tribe, and may have become the adopted son of Half King, as the latter had no son. By the white people he bore the sobriquet "Cherokee boy". On attaining to mature years he became the chief of the tribe into which he was adopted. He was regarded as a wise Councillor and an upright man. He died Dec. 1825. I wrote his "last will and testament." Aged 70. Left no children. He was an Ohio Wyandott. Participated in St. Clair and Wayne's battles.

Spliced Arrow, also an Ohio Wyandott must have died comparatively young, 40 or 45, some years before the war of 1812. He was of the Deer tribe, and was a special messenger to the Half King.

Samuel Rankin, non de plume, "Jack Brandy," a Michigan Wy'tt. died in this country, 1852, aged 70. I was intimately acquainted with Jack, as he was of our tribe, (Big Turtle). Before he became degraded by excessive intemperance, he would have rivalled Gen. Scott in personal appearance and manly dignity. At the battle of the River Raisin, when Gen. Winchester's army was defeated, followed by a disorderly retreat, of the militia and pursued by the Canadian militia and Indians, Jack found an old acquaintance among the fugitives, in the person of Captain Whetmore Knaggs, of the Indian Dept. at Detroit. He implored Jack to take him as his

prisoner and save him from the murderous Chippewas. Hazardous --- perilous as would be their positions he took him in charge. The Chippewas recognized him --- made several assaults, --- Jack warding off their blows at him with his gun, and succeeded in getting his prisoner out of their reach. He succeeded in conveying him to his family in Detroit, where he reported himself to Gen. Proctor a prisoner. Whether Knaggs was wounded or not I can not say, but very lively he was.

General Winchester was also captured, fortunately, by another Michigan Wyandott, a young man named Lump-on-the-Head, called for short, "Lumpy". He had great difficulty in saving the General, had really to fight for possession, his own life was in immense peril. He saved him by delivering him to Gen P. Lumpy died in Ohio in 1841 aged 50. Belonged to the Deer tribe.

"Sa wagh da wank." Had orthography used here, as in a great many other instances which has so often perplexed me. This unquestionably is intended for Si you waughta man, Carry him about. A distinguished Chief of the Deer tribe. Col. Stone in his life of Brant speaks of him as figuring at a Council at the mouth of the Detroit river, on the Canada side with some American Commissioners and some Quakers, I think in 1786. I am unable to say whether he died before or after Wayne's treaty of '95. He was a Canadian Wyandott.

BRANT.

Col. Stone admits that Brant was not at St. Clair's defeat in '91; nor have I any evidence that he was in Wayne's battle. The Wy's and Delawares that were engaged in that action never mentioned him as being present. Blue Jacket & Little Turtle commanded the Indian forces.

From Nov. '91, (Vide Kirkland's letter) to '95 (Vide Zeibaberger's Journal) where was he during those four years? if he did not go on the Southern Mission? Col. Stone don't or can't tell. Now I will give you my authority for this Southern war mission: In the summer of 1831, a Council of the Wy. Chiefs and leading men was held at the Agency House at Sandusky. The main business being disposed of, a rambling and desultory conversation followed. Among other topics, the condition of the Wys at the close of the Iroquois war in the latter part of the 17th century, their erratic habits, their migrations, were discussed. One party went West and after reaching the Great River were never heard from afterwards. Were supposed to have been destroyed, by the natives of that country, had descended the Great River and gone South. An aged and highly respectable man named Sy-u-un-tauh, of the Snake tribe, made the following statement: During the wars which raged between the Indians and Americans years ago, the Iroquois and N. W. Confederacy agreed in general Council to call to their aid such Southern tribes as would be willing to volunteer. It was agreed, as the Wys were the Keepers of the Great Council fire they should represent the Confederacy. Accordingly Gray Eyes and Spliced Arrow were chosen, and Brant to represent the Iroquois. These ambassadors visited the Cherokees, explained the nature of their mission; but in return received "the cold shoulder." From thence they proceeded to the Muskogees (Creeks) but received but little official encouragement. Thence to the Choctaws; from whom they received an uncivil answer: "Fight your own battles, --- we may have battles nearer home to fight." Receiving no encouragement, the deputies concluded to go no farther, --- did not visit the Chickasaws. (Now comes the gist of the matter.) While in that country they heard of a people whose language was very like ours. Curious to see these people --- determined to visit them --- found them. True enough; they had traces of the Wy. idiom. They found a very aged woman who still

spoke the Wy. tongue nearly pure. The old woman gave her name as Yi-a-reh-on-dee. "Why" said Spliced Arrow "you belong to my tribe, I am a Deer. You are my Aunt." Here the lost band was found. Such was Sy-u-on-ton's statement.

Now, may not Brant (feeling but little interest in this matter, and being of a restless disposition) have left his colleagues and returned home? Sy u on tah further stated that at the mouth of the Wabash they met some Pe an ke shows, who informed them that a great battle had been fought, and the Americans defeated. Could this, if not St. Clair's been Harmar's in Oct. '90? Doctor Kirkland's letter however is conclusive as to the year '91. It so happened that I had no conversation with either of my parents, which I now deeply regret, upon this subject. I can only remember, when but a lad, hearing conversation between them. My mother jocularly remarked, that" the Choctaws treated the distinguished Ambassadors rather scurvily --- not only gruffly refusing them the aid they solicited, but basely stole their horses." To my mind this Southern Mission by the parties named was "a fixed fact" tho' erroneous as to point of time. That point of time is the difficulty with me.

I regard to my references to Col. Stone's Life of Brant I will here state that about 17 years ago, an educated Tuscarora named Cusick visited this country who had a copy of that work, and I had a hasty reading of it. So that, at this remote period my memory has become somewhat oblivious of its chief historic points. Your quotation from the life of Ziesburger, viz: The Delawares suspected him, Brant, of a plot against their nation" &c. There is a Wy. version to this 'plot'd. It was a deep laid plan mysterious in its character and marked with great audacity. I barely have an inkling of it, but think I can get it in full. It is a matter entirely unknown to writers on Indian history. In the material I have furnished you I have aimed at stubborn facts not fancy

sketches. I wish to be certain on which side of Wills' Creek the fortification was on.

Very truly thine W. W.

Dear Sir:

In a desultory reading in search of certain dates in the "Western Annals," my eye for the first time fell upon the following, viz: "Tecumseh could read and write, and had for his confidential Secretary and adviser Billy Caldwell, a half breed " et cetera. See page 550 --- (Peck's Edition, 1850.) This is one of the baldest & unmitigated fabrications I ever knew to be found in a history of respectable pretensions. Surely Caldwell could not have made this statement, knowing how easily it could be disproved. Why, Sir, Tecumseh could speak neither English nor French; this I know --- not the say so of others. Now, I desire to know, in what language he "could read and write?" Our family were in captivity a year and four months, and resided a half mile north of Malden where Tecumseh had his head quarters, and scarcely a week passed without seeing him unless absent on some expedition. On one occasion I was present when he & Gen. Prector met on the sidewalk in town. They passed salutations, but no conversation could be held. They set out together in search of Caldwell, Blue Jacket or Parks. No sir, neither English nor French.

Alike untrue is the statement that Tecumseh was a Free Mason. Now, search the records of every Lodge in the U. S. and British America and no such record will be found. I am a Mason, and for your amusement send you my last poor production.

I communicate these items, because I feel as you do, the truth of history should be vindicated.

Nov. 22, '70.

Respectfully thine
W. W.

Wyandott Dec 7 '70.

Dear Sir:

Your two letters of Nov. 29th & Dec. 2nd I have rec'd and read with lively interest, and take up the points alluded to seriatim:

WALK IN THE WATER'S personelle. In height 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, well proportioned, of a grave aspect, mild in his manners, and when repose would seem dull --- abstracted. When surrounded by his friends they engaged in social conversation. Sometimes, of an amusing character, exciting peals of laughter --- irresistible, but all that could be got out of W. would be a transient smile. He never appeared in public shabbily dressed, but in rich semicivilized habiliments. For this he was more indebted to his wife than to his own taste and care: for she was a stirring and industrious woman, --- a Meg Merrilles in ruling the household. No wise resembling the tall, angular, rawboned Queen of the Gipsies; for Mrs. W. was really a woman of fine personal appearance. They had no children, but raised several orphans.

HAU-RO-ME, or CHEROKEE BOY: in height could not have exceeded 5 feet 6, his retundity gave him a Falstaffian appearance. In his palmy days he possessed Herculean strength. In 1814, I saw him pick up a drunken man as large as himself, nearly, tucked him under his arm and carried him off, the man struggling with all his "might and main" to disengage himself, but in vain, he was in a vice. He was jovial, lively, good-natured, and when in good company had a fund of anecdotes, amusing stories. Fond of good liquor, but never forfeited his character for sobriety. His wife was a Mohican. They had no children. Owing to a severe cut, (received in early life) on the right side of his upper lip his utterance was much impaired; consequently did but little public speaking.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION. I abandon my theory. The weight of evidence is against it. Sy-u-on-tah must have unwittingly placed the wrong Iroquoise as the third person in that embassy; for there certainly was a third. I now, after a deep study into probabilities, come to the conclusion that Sy-u-on-tah mistook Brant for "Captain David," a Mohawk, & confidential friend of the former. I never knew his Mohawk name, nor by what name he was known among the Wyas --- among the whites, Captain David. If Brant had the choosing of the Ambassador to represent the Iroquoise I feel quite confident he would have chosen his friend Capt. David.

My mother was slightly acquainted with B. & D. and related an incident which occur'd, I think, at Maumee. A large amount of provisions, goods, ammunition &c. were to be issued by the British Agents, to the Indians, as was frequently done at that time. Brant and his party landed below the old fort accompanied by an officer of the Indian army, (Ellicott or McKee) Brant wishing to make a display, sent word to the Indians already collected to fall into ranks and receive them with a military salute. Brant & party with flag displayed marched up "in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war." In defiling past the paraded party the latter in firing the salute shot Capt. David in the thigh, the Capt. left the ranks and demanded who the offender was. It proved to be a Wyandott, who declared he was not aware that the gun was charged with anything but powder. Brant then came up; a violent altercation followed. Brant damned and cursed the Wyandotts in round set terms in English, and in Mohawk, as far as that language would permit. It was surmised that it was not altogether accidental, as it was noticed that, instead of elevating his gun when firing he held it horizontally, with the additional fact that this Wy't held the Mohawks in utter contempt. I am unable to give the date.

Whether this Capt. David is the third delegate is uncertain, I only state it as among the probabilities.

Of "Billy Caldwell" I have no personal knowledge. I never saw him to know him. He resided at Chicago previous to the war of 1812. It seems he had two brothers, but don't know their names. I have had this Brant conspiracy against the Wy's & Delawares under investigation ever since you were out here. I have sent to Canada for a Book written by Peter D. Clark, a Wy. said to be entitled "Origin and Traditional History of the Wyandotts." In that work I think this mysterious piece of business will be bro't to light. I am looking for it daily. I barely remark in this connection that there never did exist much of the entente cordiale between the Wya & Delawares on the one side and Mohawks on the other, since the old Iroquoise war of the 16th century.

A sudden interruption, and will not be able to resume this week; but will give you another installment in which I will attend to the question of T's presence at the battle of River Raisin and such particulars as I have of his death.

I have lost my glasses and this will account for my miserable chirography.

Very truly thine

L. C. D.

W. W.

NOTES ON CLARK'S "WYANDOTT HISTORY".

He frequently speaks of Adam Brown, father of the Brown you had an interview with when out here, and grandfather of the author, as "Chief Brown," and strives hard to make him out a distinguished man. Cant name him without the lofty addenda "Chief;" as if conscious he was

not entitled to that designation. Now, the truth is, he was no chief at all. He was a white man taken prisoner and adopted. The author does not nor indeed can he tell what tribe or clan he represented in council. He knows, or ought to know that by and custom no white man can be invested with the sacred WAMPUM of chieftainship. This law is inflexibly obeyed, like the Salic law of France, said to be "written on the hearts of French men" by which no female can reign over France as sovereign. Brown was a very common man in point of natural abilities, scarcely reaching mediocrity.

There were many adopted white men who, in point of abilities, were men of influence, and were often consulted on public affairs, but were never Chiefs. It is, however due to truth and justice to say he was rather a good sort of a man, could read and write, the latter imperfectly. By this same law the Sachem must be a full-blooded Wyandott. This prevented Isadore Chene from succeeding Half King in the Sachemship. Chene's father was a Frenchman. This caused the Sachemship to pass from the Deer to the Porcupine tribe in the person of Tarhee or Crane.

THE BRAINT CONSPIRACY against the Wyandotts & Delawares you will find elucidated in chapter VI. I think it substantially true. Clark may have embellished it a little, but I think you can rely on his statement. the Iroquoise could not strike the Wyandotts without striking their nephews, the Delawares, as politically and socially they were and are to this day inseparable.

THE EMBASSY OF MICHIGAN WYANDOTTS TO TECUMSEH in Indiana sent by Gen. Hull, headed by Isadore Chene is substantially true, always excepting the destruction of pipes. Tecumseh understood Indian diplomacy too well to be guilty of so gross a breach of etiquette, as stated. That he refused to smoke, I can readily believe; but the breaking of Calumet, goes beyond the range of probability.

My dear Sir: Since receiving Clarke's Book and giving it a hasty reading have scribbled off some hasty notes to accompany the book, which (is a small one) I send to you thus early without giving my sister an opportunity of reading it. When you have gratified your curiosity, please return it.

At the commencement of the war of 1812, the meagre details of the drama upon the Mich'n & Canada frontier there are many errors. As to particulars in this book. Clark had but few materials to work upon where he lives, in Canada West. No books, but Hinton's History. All the old men, Wya, in that country had passed away. Of his personal knowledge knew but little, being comparatively a young man. I think my young friend has a penchant for drawing a great deal upon fancy.

William Drake is right. Tecumseh was not at the battle of the River Raisin. Like all idle boys, being prisoners and having nothing to do, was in town most of the time; was there when Proctor's forces were mustered preparatory to taking up the line of march across the river on the ice. Saw Elliott issuing arms to the Indians, but in this bustle saw nothing of Tecumseh. Saw the army march upon the ice, but saw nothing of Tecumseh. Heard the details of that battle related a dozen times, but not a word about Tecumseh. I can account for his absence in no other way than by sickness. He certainly was not there.

Clark's version of Tecumseh's death I think is the true one, leaving out, "said in English I am shot." Retreated far enough to get out of the multitude before he died; and his friends, no doubt took charge of his remains.

Black Hawk states, that T. did not encounter the commander of the Horsemen --- he was in a different part of the field, that "it was a Pottawattomie warrior that met Johnson face to face." Gen. Harrison, who knew him well, never got to see his body. The Wayndott

warrior, named Big Arms, in Harrison's army saw it. He said about a half mile or more from the battlefield.

Presuming you have Hackawelder's Narrative I will ask the favor of a few of the leading incidents in the life of White Eyes, a Delaware. I had the work before leaving Ohio; but my ancient friend, Rev. James B. Finley, was kind enough to carry it off.

Good bye

Dec 15, '70.

Yours W. W.

Lyman C. Draper Esq.

Madison, Wis.

Oklahoma Territory June 7 '73.

Dear Friend:

First, you will wonder where in the name of Livingstone of African notoriety is that unknown Eldorado. Well, it is that portion of the American domain set apart for the Red race, or Indo-Americans, with the solemn pledge (only to be violated) that it shall be theirs "as long as grass grows and water runs," and the additional guarantee "never to be bro't under Territorial or State jurisdiction." Into this territory are to be concentrated all the tribes within the U. S., by the denizens themselves. If by the latter then it will be known as above dated, which in the Choctaw vernacular, means "Red Man."

I was appointed a delegate to represent the Wyandott people in the Okmulgee Council held in the Muscogee or Creek nation. This being the fifth annual session, composed of delegates from the tribes residing in the territory. This Council is authorized and supported by the U.S. Gov't, and is presided over by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The object of these annual sessions is twofold, at least; first, to

prepare the people for future responsibilities, and second, to then to organize a Gov't of their own. This last session, not being fully represented by a full attendance, the "home tribes," after disposing of some important business adjourned to meet the first Monday in Dec. next. At this adjourned meeting a Committee (of which I am a member) will report a Constitution, or organic law, or Ordinance for the government of Oklahoma Territory.

It will be a work of time to get these prairie Arabs settled permanently in this Territory, and to induce them to resort to other means of subsistence than the precarious chances of the chase. This sumtuary question will, in a few years, force its stern solution to the whilom incredulous, and force a resort to other and more certain pursuits in life. The tribes usually represented in this National Council heartily and efficiently co-operate with the Gov't in suppressing the harrassing raids upon the frontiers, especially Texas and New Mexico. A year ago a deputation composed of Cherokees, Muscogees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, & Seminoles was, at the request of the Gov't sent out to the Kiowas, Cheyennes, & Comanches and Arapahoes to induce these tribes to confine themselves to their reservations, to keep peace with the U.S. and among themselves. This Council resulted in the surrendering prisoners, and the returning of stolen stock, and a promise of future good behavior. At the late National Council another deputation, was authorized for these and other judicious purposes. These Embassies will be productive of good results. They apprehend: --- indeed are fully aware that if they, the prairie tribes, persist in their hostility, the tribes thus represented by the Embassy will make Common Cause with the Gov't vi et armis. This they dread.

They have no confidence in the pledges and promises of the Gov't. They stated to the Embassadors last year, "You, our Red brothers we be-

lieve, can confide in what you say, but the talk of our great father we dont value much." The truth is, the Interior Department is the worst managed Department of the whole machinery of our Gov't. Let me give you a sample: The treaty entered into between the U.S. and the Wyandotts in Feb. 1867, in which valuable stipulations in the interest of the latter were made, stands to this day unfulfilled. Six long years this people has been deprived of their rights. They hold up this treaty to the gaze of the world dishonored with protest, and stamped with the infamy of Punic faith.

I tell you my friend, we miss Ex-Senator Doelittle from the Senate Indian Committee as Chairman. His successor Harlan: What of him? the bitterest enemy the red race ever had in Congress. Thanks to the people of Iowa, we are rid of him!

I shall shortly return home where I shall be happy to hear from you.

Thine truly

Wm. Walker.

L. C. Draper Esq.

Madison Wis.

Wyandott Kansas

Sept 10th 1874.

Mr. L. C. Draper,

Dear Sir:

We received yours of the 23rd ult. containing questions relative to Uncle William Walker. He was taken ill and died at our residence in Kansas City (our home at that time), the 12th of February last of Typhoid-Pneumonia. The foundation of his disease was laid by exposure in traveling between here and the Indian Country.

His only descendants are three grandchildren, heirs to his estate. He left manuscripts, his diary, and various notes, that might be of importance to some historian, but nothing in form to publish. There was an obituary in the Wyandott Herald, and some of the Ohio papers containing notices of his death. Mr. Smalley is appointed his trustee.

Truly yours

Mrs. Josephine E. Smalley.

WYANDOTT CHIEFS AT MUSKINGUM TREATY.

Gov. Walker's parents & means of Ind'n information.

Memo. --- In the Weekly Signal, Zanesville, Ohio, June 24, 1870, Gov. Walker gave an account of the Muskingum treaty, in which he mentions Zhos-She-to, Round Head & Walk-in-the-Water were present --- the former was the orator of the occasion, which is corroborated by Denny's Journal, giving the name "Shan-dot-to." But what he gives in this connection about Captain Brant, led to the transfer of the Weekly Signal papers to the Brant Papers & Notes. The following relative to Gov. Walker's parents, & his opportunities for acquiring information of Wyandott history, I copy --- to go with his other papers.

"I give chiefly the Indian version --- the statements made by the actors themselves in the stirring times of the last century. My means of acquiring information in these matters in early life were ample.

"My father was an officer in the Indian Department from 1805 to 1822. Long before that, when a boy, he was captured about the period of Dunmore's war by the Delawares --- taken in what is known now as Rockbridge County, Virginia --- and brought out to the Indian settlements on the Muskingum. From thence he was taken to a Delaware village on the Whetstone river, now known as the flourishing town of Delaware. Here he underwent the ordeal of running the gauntlet, after which he was duly adopted. At this time he was about as he supposed, twelve years old. He acquire their language so as to speak fluently. My mother was the daughter of an Irish gentleman named Rankin, who had been connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and engaged in the Indian trade at Detroit. He married a Wyandott woman of the royal house of To-wa-ra, --- married by a French Priest, for at that period a Protestant clergyman was really rara avis in that region. At a suitable age my mother was sent to Pitts-

burg to be educated in a Catholic Convent.

"Upon the death of her father, she returned to her people in Michigan and Western Canada. Sometime, perhaps a year after her return, she and my father were married. After they were married his education occupied much of her time and attention, in which she succeeded to admiration. She was an accomplished woman. Besides English and Wyandott, she spoke French, Shawnee, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawattomie with ease and fluency.

"Now, whatever supercilious and mutton-headed aristocratic fools may sneeringly say of my descent, I affirm that there courses through my veins and those of my family as pure blood as ever ran in the veins of mortal man since Adam's fall. So much as to my means of information, besides having lived among the Indians all my life, three score and nearly eleven years."